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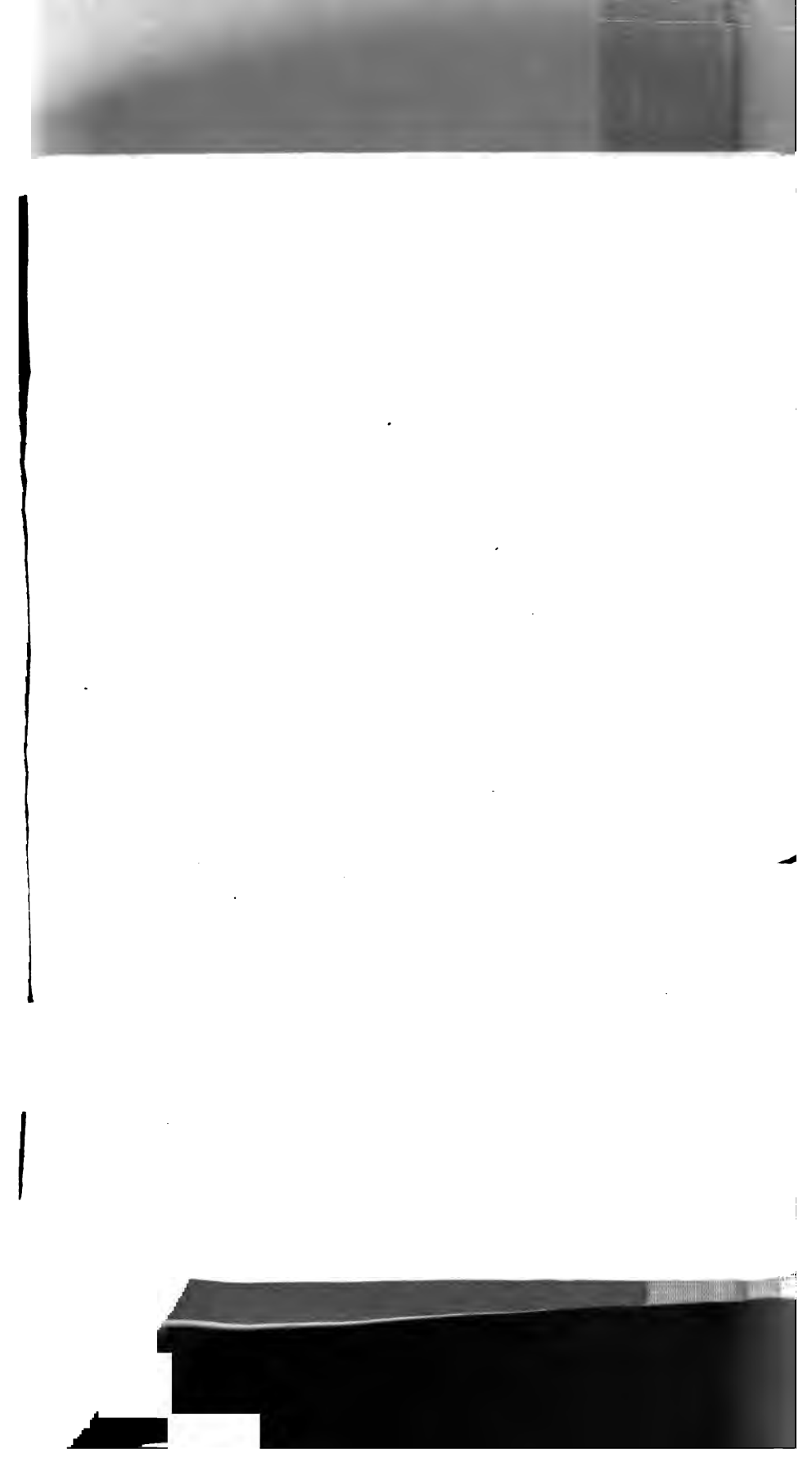


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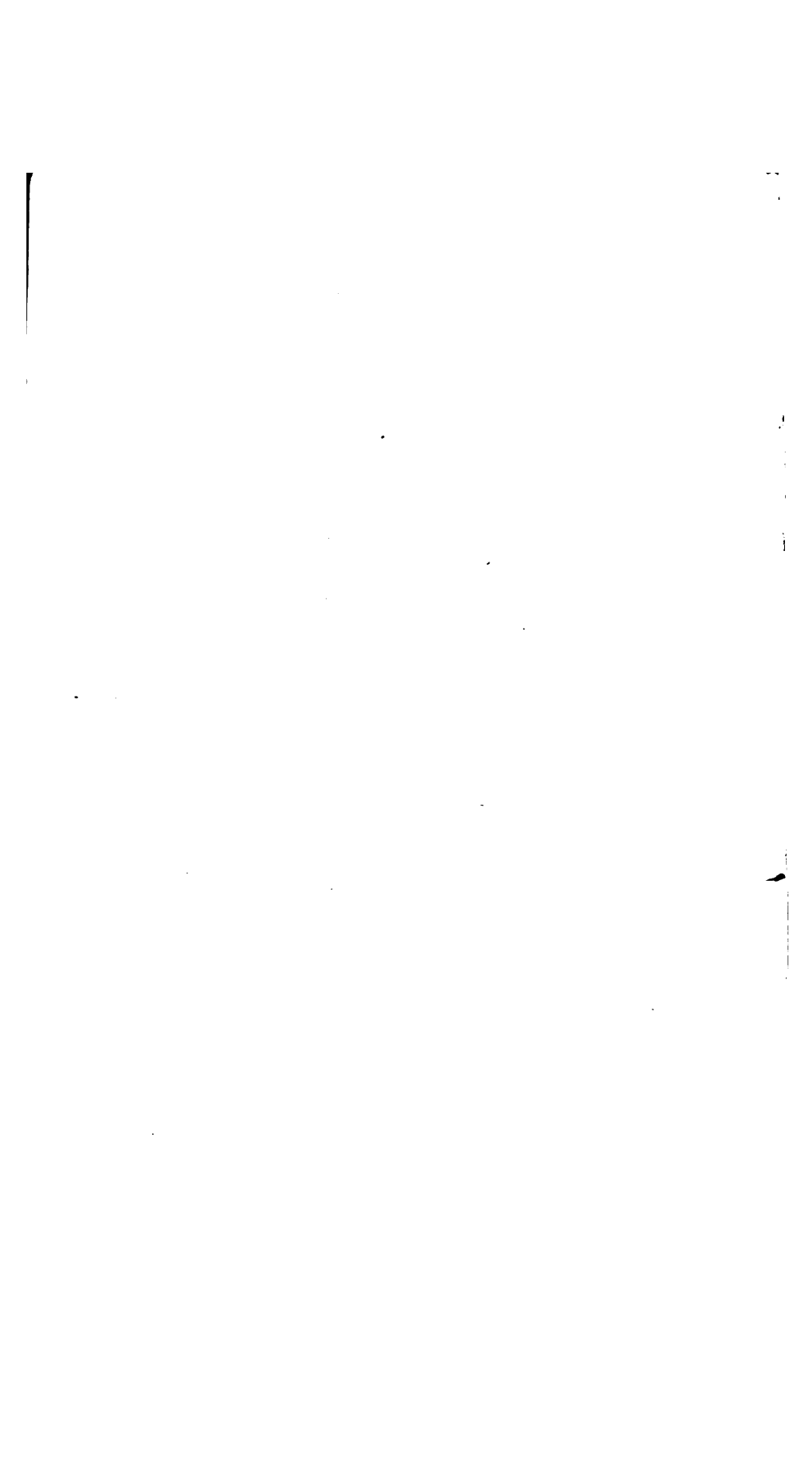
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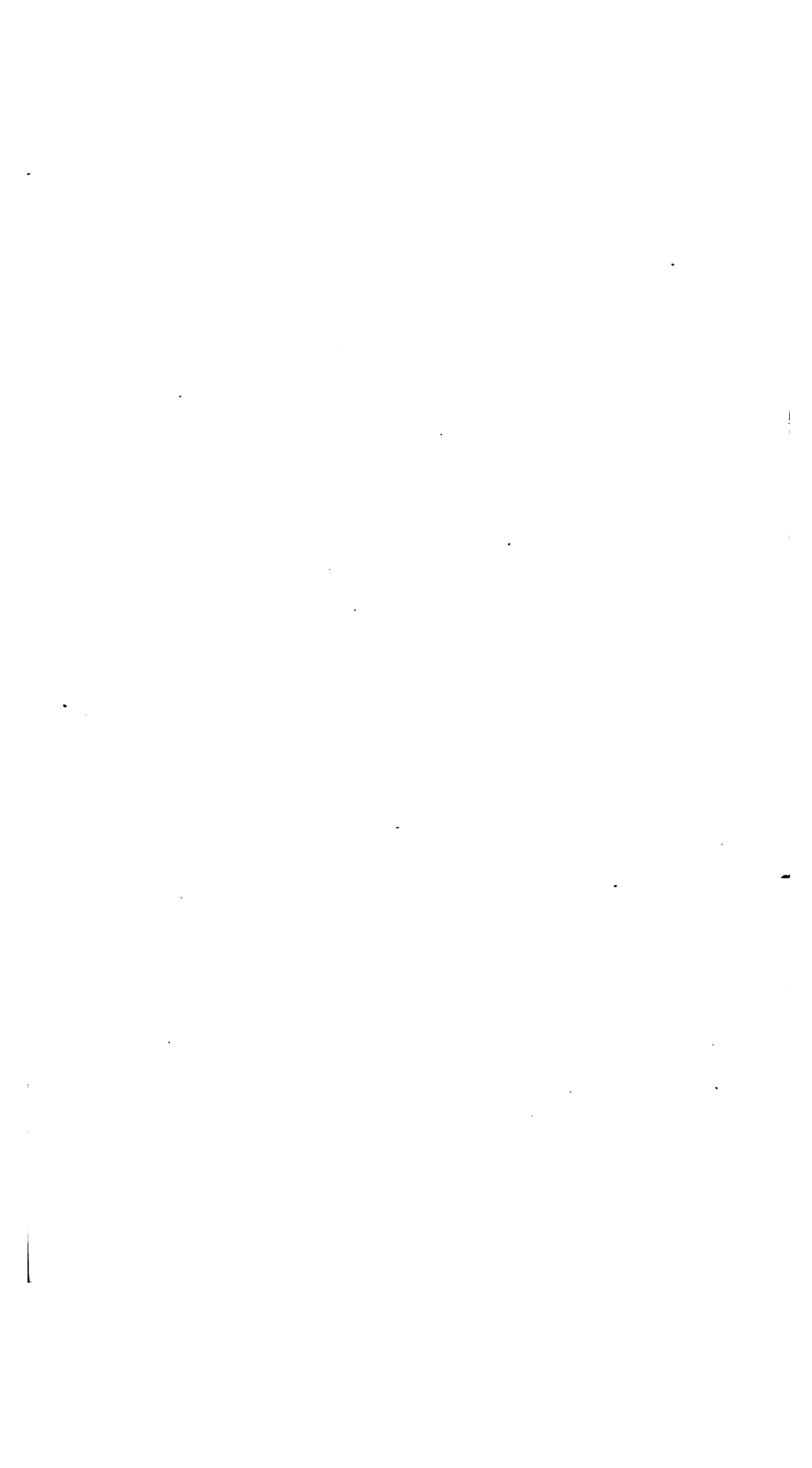
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THE WESTERN MANUSCRIPTS OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY.

THE Bodleian Library is the lineal successor of a library first founded about 1320 by Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester. Cobham's Library occupied a chamber attached to the University church (St. Mary's). It received between the years 1435 and 1446 some three hundred MSS., by gift from that royal prince and patron of learning, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The good Duke Humphrey also contributed money for the erection of the Divinity School (begun shortly after 1444 and completed about 1480). A room built over that school was set apart for the purposes of a new library. Thither the Duke's MSS. and the other books acquired by the University were removed in 1488 from the crowded little room in St. Mary's. Their new abode was what now forms the central alley of the Old

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Reading-Room of the Bodleian—its present name, "Duke Humphrey," perpetuating the name of the fifteenth-century donor.

The Reformation, which brought about the destruction of our monastic libraries, also robbed Oxford of its books. In 1550 the King's Commissioners visited the University Library, dispersed or destroyed its contents as heretical, and left the chamber so bare that six years later the University thought good to dismantle it of its empty bookcases. So Oxford remained without a public library for upwards of half a century, until, in 1598, the Vice-Chancellor received an offer from Sir Thomas Bodley to restore the library at his own cost.

Bodley, whose name has since become a synonym for the University Library, was a former Fellow of Merton College who had spent the greater part of his life in diplomatic service under Queen Elizabeth. He fitted up the desolate room which had once housed Duke Humphrey's books, procured benefactions of books from influential friends, and presented his new foundation with an endowment. Work was sufficiently far advanced for the Library to be formally opened on November 8, 1602.

Duke Humphrey's Library had naturally been a collection of manuscripts; although some printed books may have found their way into it in the

first half of the sixteenth century, we have no evidence on that point. But Bodley's Library was primarily a storehouse of printed literature. When it was first opened to the public it contained over two thousand volumes, and no more than three hundred of these were manuscript. Some eighty of these (among them the Leofric Missal) came from the Exeter Cathedral Library by gift of the Dean and Chapter. Other early donors of famous manuscripts were Thomas Allen, of Gloucester Hall; Sir Robert Cotton, the founder of the Cottonian Collection; and in all probability Sir Thomas Bodley himself.

An institution with the limited financial resources of Bodley's Library is bound to rely on benefaction rather than on purchase for its development. The Bodleian owes its position among the libraries of the world less to its size than to the value of the manuscript collections with which successive benefactors have endowed it. First in point of date was the Barocci Collection, a series of 242 Greek manuscripts, presented in 1629 by the Chancellor of the University, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, who had bought them from the library of Giacomo Barocci, a Venetian gentleman. Five years later another important collection, mainly of English provenance and rich in early scientific works, came by gift from Sir Kenelm Digby. But both these benefactions

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were outclassed by the noble gift of Latin, Greek, Oriental, and other manuscripts presented in four successive instalments (1635-1640) by Archbishop Laud. Besides a long row of ninth and tenth century manuscripts from the German monastery of St. Kylian's at Würzburg, the Laudian gift contained, amongst many other treasures, one of the six versions of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and a copy of the Acts of the Apostles used by the Venerable Bede.

The fortunes of the Bodleian flagged during the Civil War, but revived under the Commonwealth. In addition to a gift of Greek manuscripts from Oliver Cromwell, it received, in 1659, the larger part of the manuscript collections of the learned lawyer John Selden, of *Table-talk* fame. Selden's collection of monastic chartularies and English histories was unfortunately not included in the gift, but perished in a fire in London twenty years later. What came to Bodley comprised (besides printed books and Oriental manuscripts) all Selden's Greek codices and a number of miscellaneous manuscripts. These were placed in the western addition to Duke Humphrey's Library, since called Selden End, in which they still remain.

Numerous minor groups of Western manuscripts as well as some important Oriental collections were acquired during the last thirty years of the

seventeenth century. It is unnecessary to treat of them here in detail, and it is sufficient to state that the accessions of the years 1671-77 (a particularly productive period for the Library) included the Hatton manuscripts (a miscellaneous collection of Latin, French, and Old English manuscripts, some of them very early in date); gatherings for the history of English monastic houses and of North Country families made by that industrious antiquary, Roger Dodsworth; the Anglo-Saxon and philological collections of Francis Junius; and such precious isolated gifts as Justell's *Concilia* (a seventh-century collection of Church Councils), and that ponderous storehouse of Early English religious verse known as the Vernon Manuscript.

A common feature marks the great donations made to Bodley in the eighteenth century, and distinguishes them from the earlier, more purely medieval, collections. They are almost all rich in material for English history, and especially for that of the seventeenth century. The vast manuscript collection of 4,800 volumes which the non-juring bishop and omnivorous book-collector, Dr. Richard Rawlinson, bequeathed to the Library in 1755—thereby nearly doubling the number of its manuscripts—is primarily historical. Here are the State papers of John Thurloe, Secretary of State under the Protectorate; twenty-five volumes

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of Admiralty papers of Samuel Pepys; letter books, minute books, and papers of every description relating to the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; State papers bearing upon the Treaty of Utrecht; many ecclesiastical and theological manuscripts, such as the Diocesan Papers of John Robinson, Bishop of London, papers of the leading Non-jurors, and volumes bearing upon the history of the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel and for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The sidewalks of history are illuminated by such manuscripts as naval logs, Royal Household accounts, and accounts of public works. Travels, biography, topography, heraldry, law, and poetry are all found here. Academical history is represented by collections of University and College statutes; by Rawlinson's own gatherings for a proposed continuation of Wood's *Athenæ*; and, above all, by the diaries and note-books of the Oxford antiquary and quondam under-library-keeper, Thomas Hearne. There are Latin and Greek classical and biblical manuscripts; Oriental manuscripts; upwards of a hundred volumes of correspondence of Rawlinson, Hearne, and other literary men of their time; and over two hundred volumes of sermons.

The other collections received at about this date are less multifarious in character. Bishop Thomas Tanner's manuscripts (1786) consist for the most

part of historical papers collected by Archbishop Sancroft and Dr. Nalson, covering the whole of the seventeenth century, but specially numerous for the period of the Civil War. There are also among them many papers, arranged under dioceses, illustrating contemporary ecclesiastical history. Two great series of State papers, known by the names of Clarendon (1759) and Carte (1753) respectively, are of the greatest value for the history of the Royalist party during the Civil War and the Commonwealth. In addition to material for the *History of the Rebellion*, the Clarendon Papers contain official letters and papers amassed by Clarendon while with Charles II. in exile and also during the period of his ministry. Thomas Carte's collections were chiefly abstracted from the private archives of James, first Duke of Ormonde, and include Ormonde's correspondence and political papers from the outbreak of the Civil War down to the Revolution, the whole forming a quarry of the highest value for Irish seventeenth-century history. For an earlier period there are the papers of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland under Queen Elizabeth, and those of Sir John Davys, Attorney-General for the same country under James I. The collection also contains the naval papers of Edward Montagu, Earl of Sandwich; correspondence on English public affairs of the Wharton and Huntington

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families; and a series of papers relating to the Stuarts in exile. The Ballard Collection and the John Walker MSS., both received in 1756, deserve brief notice. The former consists of correspondence of Englishmen of letters of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the latter of the material upon which Walker based his account of the persecution of the Royalist clergy in the Civil War known as *The Sufferings of the Clergy*.

Gough, Canonici, and Douce are names which stand out in the history of Bodley during the early part of the nineteenth century. Richard Gough's Library (1809) consisted of printed books and manuscripts dealing with English topography and antiquities. Its acquisition made topography a feature of the Bodleian Collection, which had hitherto been weak in that department. A large proportion of the printed books contain manuscript notes and additions, and an extensive collection of topographical engravings and drawings also formed part of the bequest. The Canonici Collection differs from the other great series which we have named in that it was acquired by purchase (1817). The sum paid for it was large—indeed, unprecedentedly large—being £5,444, though, judged by present standards, the two thousand odd volumes thus acquired may be considered to have been cheaply bought. Canonici was a Venetian Jesuit.

His manuscripts, which are almost wholly medieval, are chiefly of Italian provenance, but contain little that is historical. There are Greek, Italian, and Oriental sections, but Latin manuscripts largely predominate, and include Bibles, classics, liturgies, patristic and medieval theology, and humanistic scholarship. The magnificent library of Francis Douce, bequeathed in 1834, consisted primarily of printed books and prints, but the four hundred manuscripts which formed part of the bequest contain some of the gems of the Bodleian Collection. They include Middle English romances, prose, devotional pieces, and religious verse; French romances, moral treatises, and poems; Latin bestiaries and fables; and, above all, a splendid series of illuminated Books of Hours and other liturgical manuscripts, of which the best known is the famous Ormesby Psalter.

This brief account of the principal manuscript collections acquired by donation or by purchase must be supplemented by some allusion to certain groups of manuscripts which have since been deposited in Bodley and transferred thither from other University institutions. The Ashmolean Museum, founded at Oxford by Elias Ashmole in the latter part of the seventeenth century, long housed the libraries of its founder and of the Oxford antiquary Anthony Wood, as well as certain smaller collections. All these were trans-

ferred to Bodley in 1860. The Ashmole manuscripts are specially rich in sixteenth and seventeenth century heraldry and genealogy; they rival the Digby Collection in the departments of astronomy, medicine, and medieval science; and they contain in addition a large element of Middle English poetry. Wood's manuscripts consist, for the most part, of Wood's own collections for the history of Oxfordshire and of the city, University, and Colleges of Oxford. The Clarendon Press has deposited its collations of classical texts in Bodley, and certain Colleges—namely, University, New, Brasenose, Lincoln, Jesus, and Hertford—have sent their manuscripts thither on revocable loan.

The extent to which the manuscript department has developed, particularly in recent years, may be illustrated by a few figures. We have already seen that the Library contained three hundred manuscripts when it was first opened for readers. A catalogue of the manuscripts belonging to the University, published in 1697, to which we shall recur, gives a long series numbered from 1 to 8,716; but there are errors in the numeration, and Ashmolean as well as Bodleian manuscripts are included in the total. A more accurate estimate was given by Hearne in 1714, when he calculated that there were 5,916 manuscripts in the Library. That number was about trebled in the course of a

century. A return made in 1849 gives 21,000 manuscripts; in 1867 the number was given at 25,000, and in 1885 at 26,300. Additions made since the last date have brought the total up to nearly 40,000; but it must be remembered that this includes all papyri and ostraka, each of which is reckoned as a separate manuscript. It embraces, too, the Oriental as well as the Western collections. On the other hand, charters and rolls are not included, and these number approximately another 20,000.

METHODS OF CLASSIFICATION.

If readers are to avoid being puzzled by Bodleian press-marks, or even if they are to find their way unguided through the printed catalogues, it is essential that they should approach the complicated and forbidding subject of library classification. Classification by *fonds* is easily comprehensible, and is a method that has been generally followed by Bodley. From the year 1629, when the Library received its first large gift of manuscripts in the shape of the Barocci Collection, down to about 1860, the normal practice was to retain all the more considerable accessions, whether acquired by donation or purchase, as separate collections, each of which continued to be known by the name of its former owner. These collections have been suffered to remain undisturbed, although the arrangement of manuscripts within the collection may have altered. New collections are still formed on the old model where the size or importance of a gift appears to justify it. Too lavish a use of this method in the past has led to a multiplicity of groups, for while the great Rawlinson bequest totalled close on 5,000 manuscripts, other collections contain no more than

fifty, or, in some cases, only a dozen volumes. Nevertheless the method has the virtue of being readily intelligible, and for that reason requires no further explanation here.

Manuscripts acquired singly or in small groups have been dealt with differently, and not always on the same principle. They have suffered frequent changes of press-mark, and these changes have not succeeded in producing uniformity. For the understanding of the symbols now in use, it is necessary to take a survey of Library methods followed since the seventeenth century.

For forty years or more after the Library was founded manuscripts and printed books were placed without distinction on the same shelves, and the same form of press-mark was in use for both. It was not until about 1650 that the miscellaneous manuscripts in Bodley were sorted out from the printed books and placed together in the gallery of the western wing now called Selden End. They occupied six tiers, numbered by the first six letters of the alphabet, and bore press-marks of which the component parts were (1) the monogram NE for New End, signifying the part of the building in which they were placed; (2) a letter giving the tier; (3) the number of the shelf; (4) the number of the manuscript on the shelf. Thus the press-mark was fixed; it was a shelf-mark in the literal sense, and NE A 1 1

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marked the first book on the first shelf of the first tier. The 1698 catalogue employs this type of press-mark, and one may still occasionally find manuscripts cited by the old symbols.

No sooner had the manuscripts then in the Library been transferred to Selden End than a new series was started for current accessions. These were numbered in a straightforward series, and, from the fact of having been kept in the Librarian's study ("musæum bibliothecarii"), obtained the name, which they still retain, of *MSS. e Musæo*. That collection consequently contains manuscripts which came into the Library singly or in small groups between 1647 and 1688. About the latter year the *E Musæo* series was closed, and then for a time miscellaneous manuscripts were drafted into the series at Selden End, or were locked up in cupboards called "archives."

Another great change took place in 1671, when all miscellaneous accessions other than *MSS. e Musæo* were re-referenced as *MSS. Bodley*, and numbered in a running series, the NE shelf-mark and press-marks of similar type being now discarded. It is a common error to imagine that *MSS. Bodley* is a title applicable to all Bodleian manuscripts, or, if not so, that they form a collection presented by Sir Thomas Bodley himself. Both suppositions are mistaken, for *MSS. Bodley* are simply manuscripts acquired in the seventeenth

and eighteenth centuries which found no place in any definite collection.

In 1789 a commencement was made in removing the manuscript collections from the Old Reading Room to the Anatomy School in the south range of what is now the Bodleian quadrangle. This room formed the first addition made to the Library buildings since 1640, and for that reason was renamed the "Auctarium." The room was fitted up with bookcases lettered from A to Z, and the cases marked D, E, and F were filled with manuscripts selected from the Bodley series. Case D was filled with Latin and Greek Bibles, Case E with Greek patristic manuscripts, and Case F with Latin and Greek classical writings. The type of press-mark employed for this series of select manuscripts is a fixed shelf-mark. Thus MS. Auct. D 2 1 signifies the first manuscript on the second shelf of Case D in the Auctarium.

The Bodley Collection continued to be added to up to about 1860, when it was definitely closed, and yet another series, known as Additional Manuscripts, or *MSS. Bodl. Adds.*, was brought into existence. The new feature in this series was the introduction of a size classification. Manuscripts, instead of being numbered in one long series, were arranged in five groups called *MSS. Bodl. Adds. A, B, C, D, and E* respectively. The capital letters denote size: *C* represents books

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between 10 and 14 inches in height; *A* represents books between 8 and 10 inches; larger sizes were represented by *D*, smaller sizes by *B*, and rolls by *E*. The collection contains most of the miscellaneous accessions of the nineteenth century acquired before 1888.

The present system of referencing was introduced in the latter year. It proceeds on a wholly different principle, and adopts language as a basis of classification. Manuscripts written in Latin are referenced as *MSS. Latin*, manuscripts written in English as *MSS. English*, and so on, the principal exception to the scheme being that manuscripts of topographical interest are classed as *MSS. Topography*. The classes of Latin, Greek, and English are subdivided into classics (in the case of Latin and Greek), Bibles, liturgies, theology, miscellaneous, and (in the case of English manuscripts) history and poetry. Within the larger groups manuscripts are arranged according to size. Size is indicated by a small letter, *a* to *g*, *a* representing volumes over 20 inches in height, *g* representing volumes of less than 5 inches, while the intervening letters stand for intermediate sizes. The final element in the press-mark is a running number. Thus we have press-marks of the form of *MS. Lat. misc. d 7* and *MS. Top. Oxon. c 25*.

So the historical growth of the Library is reflected in the press-marks in use for manuscripts

at the present date. The bulk of the manuscripts are kept together in the groups in which they entered the Library, and these groups are known respectively by the names of private collectors. All Greek manuscripts acquired singly or in small groups up to 1887, and all Latin biblical or classical manuscripts similarly acquired up to the end of the eighteenth century, are referenced as *MSS. Auct.* The miscellaneous Western accessions of 1647-88 (other than those since referenced into *Auct.*) form a small group called *MSS. e Musæo*. All other non-Oriental accessions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries form the Bodley series. That series was continued by *MSS. Bodley Adds.*, and, after 1888, by the new classification still in use, which last is based upon language.

NOTE.—For a fuller historical account of Bodleian methods of classification the reader is referred to a paper on "Bodleian Press-Marks in Relation to Classification," by Mr. G. W. Wheeler, in the *Bodleian Quarterly Record*, vol. i., pp. 290-292, 311-322.

CATALOGUES.

Although manuscripts as well as printed books are included in the general catalogues of 1605 and 1620 (the latter reissued with an appendix in 1685), the interest of those works is now purely historical. It is otherwise with the great *Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ*, compiled by Dr. Edward Bernard and seen through the press by Humphrey Wanley in 1697. The 1697 Catalogue—or Old Catalogue, as it is sometimes called—includes the manuscripts of Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, of the University of Cambridge, of English cathedral libraries, and of many important private libraries in England and Ireland. Vol. i., part 1, forming about one-third of the whole, is devoted to the Bodleian and Ashmolean Collections—that is to say, to the manuscripts acquired by the Bodleian Library in the seventeenth century, and to the great bulk of those which come to it by transfer from the Ashmolean Museum in the middle of the nineteenth. It is compiled from manuscript catalogues which had been drawn up for Library use, some of them as early as 1650, and which were incorporated in the published work with little or no alteration. The scale of the

work varies in consequence with the different collections; the catalogues of some are no more than Library hand-lists, while that of Leland's *Collectanea* and *Itinerary* (pp. 285, 314) is a full table of contents. This discrepancy in the scale of different parts of the work makes itself obvious in the index.

The manuscripts are given a running number in a series extending from 1 to 8,716. The press-mark which each bore in 1697 is also given. Where this has been changed the modern press-mark is entered in pencil in the official copy of the Old Catalogue kept in the Library. A full table of changes of press-marks will be given in vol. i. of the *Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* now in progress. The 1697 Catalogue, although in great measure superseded by later catalogues, still remains the only published inventory for portions of the Bodleian Collection, as is shown by the table on p. 26, from which purely Oriental collections are omitted.

The Quarto Series of Catalogues of Bodleian MSS., to which references have been given in the foregoing table, is a series planned on a scale considerably fuller than that of the 1697 Catalogue. Commenced in 1858 under the general title of *Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ*, the series comprises catalogues of the following Western collections:

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Modern Catalogue.</i>
1-84	1-246	Barocci.	Quarto Catalogue, i. 1-416.
85-88	247-275	Roe.	Quarto Catalogue, i. 457-490.
89-45	276-299	Cromwell.	Quarto Catalogue, i. 417-456.
46-76	300-1601	Laud.	Quarto Catalogue, ii. (Latin and Miscellaneous), i. 491-582 (Greek).
77-88	1602-1889	Digby.	Quarto Catalogue, ix.
89-156	1840-3133	Miscellaneous (<i>Bodley, Auct.</i>)	Summary Catalogue, ii., part 1 (in the press).
157-167	3134-3490	Selden.	<i>Op. cit.</i> , and (for Greek MSS.) Quarto Catalogue, i. 583-618.
168-177	3491-3737	<i>E. Museo.</i>	In manuscript.
178-179	3773-3837	Greaves.	
179-180	} 3838-	James.	In manuscript.
258-263			
180-181	3882-3909	Fairfax.	
183-186	4026-4187	Hatton.	Hunter, <i>Three Catalogues</i> (London, 1838).
187-234	4143-5101	Dodsworth.	
240-257	5118-5282	Junius.	Quarto Catalogue, i. 823-850.
264-267		Casaubon.	Quarto Catalogue, i. 877-885.
268-271		Langbaine.	
272-273	5233-5327	Marshall.	
373-374	8623-8686	"	
288-291	6418-6490	Barlow.	
292-298	6491-6536	Dugdale.	
299-301	6548-6615	Savile.	
315-358	6616-8462	Ashmole.	Quarto Catalogue, x.
359-370	8463-8588	Wood.	[See A. Clark's <i>Wood's Life and Times</i> , vol. iv., pp. 83-812.]
371	8589-8613	Wood empt.	
372-373	8614-8622	Wood donat.	Quarto Catalogue, i, 886-887.
374	8687-8708	Fell.	

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Part I.—All Greek MSS. (except those in the D'Orville, Clarke, Canonici, and Savile Collections and accessions received since 1858) and certain collections of adversaria—namely, those of Casaubon, Grabe, Langbaine, and St. Amand.

Part II.—The Laudian Collection (Latin and miscellaneous).

Part III.—Canonici Greek and Latin MSS. (except Latin liturgical books, which are catalogued in vol. iv. of the *Summary Catalogue*).

Part IV.—The Tanner MSS.

Part V.—Classes A, B, C, and D of the Rawlinson Collection (the remainder of the Collection is catalogued in the *Summary Catalogue*, vol. iii.).

Part IX.—The Digby MSS.

Part X.—The Ashmole MSS.

Part XI.—Canonici Italian MSS.

Each of the above volumes contains an index.

A Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, begun in 1895 by Mr. Falconer Madan, supplements the Quarto series. As in the Old Catalogue, every Bodleian manuscript is assigned a running number. Charters and rolls and deposited (*e.g.* College) manuscripts alone are excluded. Papyri, ostraka, and other inscriptions,

and all Oriental manuscripts, are included in the series and are given numbers, but are not described. Manuscripts already catalogued in the Quarto series are treated simply by cross-reference: they are given running numbers, and a reference is given to the Quarto Catalogue in which they are described at length. The *Summary Catalogue* is therefore in effect a catalogue of such Western manuscripts written on vellum or on paper as have not been described in the Bodleian series of Quarto Catalogues.

The *Summary Catalogue* and the Quarto Catalogues follow much the same rules. They state the language in which the manuscript is written, the material upon which it is written, the date at which it was written, the country or place where it was written, and (where this is known) the name of the scribe. They give the size of the manuscript, the number of leaves or pages which it contains, and the number of columns to the page. They also record the character of the illuminations, state whether the manuscript is defective, and describe the binding where that is remarkable. Finally, they give the names of former owners and the modern press-mark. The *Summary Catalogue* is more exact than the Quartos in giving these details, for the compilers of the Quarto Catalogues generally only give the provenance of a manuscript when this is established by direct evidence, as

in a colophon, and, in default of such evidence, they hesitate to localize it; they record size—as folio, quarto, or octavo—but do not give measurements, and their treatment of illuminations and bindings is unsatisfactory and defective. On the other hand, the *Summary Catalogue* is intentionally briefer in its description of the contents of the manuscript. Although every item of any size or importance is noticed, the description is summary. When a volume consists of many small pieces, the general character of the collection is noted, but no attempt is made to follow the procedure of the Quarto Catalogues and catalogue every item.

The earliest volume of the *Summary Catalogue* to appear was vol. iii. This continues the 1697 Catalogue, and begins from the point at which the latter leaves off, the first number in the volume being 8717. It includes collections acquired in the eighteenth century, the chief of these being the portions of the Rawlinson Collection left uncatalogued in the Quarto series, the Carte Papers, the Clarendon Papers, and the Ballard and Brown Willis Collections. The fourth volume describes the collections acquired in the first half of the nineteenth century—namely, those of D'Orville, Gough, Clarke, and Douce; the Canonici liturgical manuscripts (the rest of the Canonici Collection having been described in the Quarto Catalogues),

and some smaller groups. Vol. v. contains— (1) collections acquired between 1850 and 1890; (2) manuscripts acquired singly or in small groups at known dates between 1695 and 1890, in chronological order; (3) manuscripts similarly acquired at dates not precisely known, in the alphabetical order of the press-marks. The sixth volume will contain the accessions of 1890–1915. Part 1, covering the years 1890–1904, is already published; Part 2, concluding the volume, will appear shortly—the sheets composing it are available for reference in the Library.

A revised edition of the 1697 Catalogue was much needed. This also has been taken in hand and will form the second volume of the *Summary Catalogue*. It will be issued in two parts. Part 1, covering the numbers 1–8,490 and including the bulk of the Bodley MSS. and the Selden Collection, is about to be published. It proceeds on the same lines as the later volumes—that is to say, Oriental manuscripts and manuscripts already described in the Quarto Catalogues are treated simply by cross-reference; other manuscripts are described in rather fuller detail than those in vols. iii. to vi.

A preliminary volume, containing an historical account of the Bodleian manuscript collection and a table of press-marks, and a final volume containing the index, will complete the *Summary*

Catalogue. There is a full slip-index in manuscript kept in the Library and available for readers. It covers vols. iii. to vi., and vol. ii. so far as the cataloguing has proceeded.

The following table gives in alphabetical order the principal Western collections catalogued in vols. iii. to vi. of the *Summary Catalogue*, with references to the volumes in which they are described:

Ballard ..	III. 160-170	Music School ..	V. 210-262
Blakeway ..	IV. 636-641	Oxford Arch-	
Boreal ..	IV. 444-470	deaconry Pa-	
Bowyer ..	IV. 632-635	pers ..	V. 157-184
Bradley ..	III. 604-613	Oxford Barbers'	
Canonical liturg.	IV. 881-899	Company ..	VI. 19-21
Carte ..	III. 118-156	Pattison ..	VI. 372-379
Cherry ..	III. 69-80	Perrott ..	III. 66-68
Clarendon ..	III. 557-574	Pigott ..	IV. 680-695
Clarke ..	IV. 297-311	Rawlinson (ex-	
D'Orville ..	IV. 87-150	cept A-D) ..	III. 255-407,
Douce ..	IV. 488-631		419-445,
Gough ..	IV. 151-296		482-556
Hamilton ..	V. 11-39	Rigaud ..	V. 197-206
Hearne's Diaries	III. 408-419	Sancroft ..	III. 98-112
Holmes ..	III. 614-641	Shelley ..	VI. 70-72
Jones ..	III. 28-44	Smith ..	III. 446-481
Lister ..	V. 98-101	Sutherland ..	V. 456-457
Malone ..	IV. 424-432	John Walker ..	III. 171-176
Mendham ..	V. 8-10	Wharton ..	VI. 198-199
Montagu ..	V. 112-134	Willis ..	III. 578-602

Other printed official catalogues exist of special collections. These, for the most part, are catalogues published in the first half of the nineteenth century, before the commencement of the Quarto series. The chief of them are the catalogues of the Gough, Douce, D'Orville, and Clarke Collections, and of the little series of Icelandic manuscripts

called Codices Boreales. For practical purposes they have been superseded by the *Summary Catalogue*.

It will thus be seen that, except for the most recent accessions, every manuscript in the Library has been catalogued in print in some shape or form. Two important historical collections have also been calendared in detail. Three volumes of a *Calendar of the Clarendon State Papers* were published in 1869-1876, and include all papers in that collection up to 1657: the two concluding volumes are now in progress. A full calendar of the Carte Papers is in manuscript in the Library, and fills seventy-five folio volumes. There are special indexes to other collections, but, except for the index to MSS. Dodsworth 1-7, these are all in manuscript. The collections indexed are MSS. Dodsworth 8-86, the Browne Willis Collection, Hearne's Diaries (but these are almost all in print), and the Ballard and Rawlinson Correspondence.

As already stated, charters are excluded from the scope of the *Summary Catalogue*. A printed *Calendar of Charters and Rolls preserved in the Bodleian Library* was published in 1878, and contains notices of all deeds acquired up to that date. Their number has since been greatly increased, and the printed calendar has been continued and kept up to date by means of a manuscript slip calendar in the Library.

Within the last forty years the Bodleian has acquired a considerable collection of papyri and ostraka. Both these classes of documents have numbers assigned to them in the *Summary Catalogue*. For the ostraka there is as yet no fuller description than that contained in the manuscript handlist in the Library. Of the papyri acquired before 1896 there is a manuscript catalogue, and this is in process of being brought up to date.

CLASSES OF MANUSCRIPTS.

In a great library like the Bodleian, in which every class of manuscript is to be found, but in which manuscripts are neither arranged (except incidentally) nor yet catalogued by subject, it is not easy for students to track out all manuscripts bearing upon the especial subjects of their researches. There is as yet no subject-catalogue of Bodleian manuscripts such as that which exists in the Manuscript Room of the British Museum. Indexes are notoriously uncertain guides, and, though serviceable for names, are of considerably less use for tracking subjects. When a student is looking for manuscripts bearing upon a certain period of history or upon a certain branch of learning, he must be prepared to read (and not merely refer to) catalogues. Intimate acquaintance with the character of the various collections may lead one instinctively by short cuts to one's goal, but such thorough familiarity with the contents of a single library is beyond the reach of those who do not devote themselves to it alone.

The brief survey which is here given is intended as no more than a general sketch of some of the manuscript contents of Bodley.

Classical Manuscripts.—Classical manuscripts

fall into two groups: those written on papyrus and those written on parchment or paper. Papyri, having all come into the Library within the last forty years, are all to be found in the New Classification, but are distinguished from codices by the addition of the symbol (P) to the press-mark. Latin papyri are few in number. The great bulk of Western papyri, both literary and non-literary, are therefore to be looked for in *MSS. Gr. class.*, though definitely biblical or theological fragments are referenced *MSS. Gr. bib.* and *MSS. Gr. th.* respectively.

Miscellaneous classical manuscripts on vellum and paper have been referenced, if Greek, into *Auct. F*, *Auct. T*, and *MSS. Gr. class.*; if Latin, into *Auct. F*, *Bodley Adds.*, and *MSS. Lat. class.* Most of the Greek collections contain classical manuscripts, notably Barocci, D'Orville, Rawlinson G, and Canonici Greek. Latin classical manuscripts in the great collections of Laud, Rawlinson, and Canonici are classed respectively as *MSS. Laud Lat.*, *MSS. Rawlinson G*, and *MSS. Canonici class. Lat.*, the Canonici manuscripts being almost all of Italian, the Laudian manuscripts to a considerable extent of German, provenance. Of the minor collections, those of D'Orville and of E. D. Clarke are primarily classical and contain Latin as well as Greek manuscripts. Of both these there are separate printed catalogues by Dr. Gaisford,

but the manuscripts are all recatalogued in the *Summary Catalogue*.

In addition to texts of classical authors, the D'Orville Collection contains numerous volumes of classical adversaria. The classical adversaria of Isaac Casaubon and of St. Amand form separate collections and are catalogued in the first volume of the Quarto Catalogues. Those of Dr. Hody are included in *MSS. Bodley Adds*. The Bodleian also possesses a considerable number of collations and of printed texts with marginalia by classical scholars. Some of these were acquired with the collections of Hearne (*MSS. Rawlinson Q*), D'Orville, and Bernard, and are noted in the *Summary Catalogue*; but the bulk are kept among the printed books and bear the press-mark *Auct. S*. A rough manuscript list of them by Professor Lindsay is in the Library. There is also in the Library a manuscript catalogue of the collations deposited there by the Clarendon Press.

Medieval English and French.—The most famous of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts in the Bodleian is the illustrated Caedmon in the Junius Collection. That collection also includes another notable Old English poem, the "Ormulum." For the rest, it consists mainly of the transcripts and philological collections of the eminent seventeenth-century scholar Francis Junius. Mention has already been made of the Laudian copy of the

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Other important Old English manuscripts are to be found in the Hatton Collection and among the Bodley manuscripts. A brief list of all those acquired before the end of the seventeenth century, compiled by Humphrey Wanley, is to be found in Hicckes' *Thesaurus*.

Middle English manuscripts are much more numerous, and are to be found in most of the older collections, notably among the Laud, Digby, Ashmole, and Rawlinson Collections (all catalogued in the Quarto Catalogues); among the Bodley manuscripts, in the Douce Collection, and in Rawlinson poetry (catalogued in the *Summary Catalogue*); and in some of the minor miscellaneous collections, particularly those of Hatton, Fairfax, and Greaves. By far the most important of individual manuscripts is the colossal Vernon manuscript, mentioned on an earlier page. It is almost unique among manuscripts in having a printed catalogue to itself in which its numerous contents are fully described (J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, *The Vernon Manuscript*). Professor Carleton Brown's very useful *Register of Middle English Religious Verse* contains an exhaustive list of all pieces of religious and devotional Middle English poetry found in Bodleian manuscripts. For editions and detailed descriptions of particular manuscripts, the student will naturally turn to *Anglia* and similar philological periodicals, and

to the publications of the Early English Text Society.

Medieval French is strongly represented. The manuscripts in which French pieces occur are almost all of Anglo-Norman origin, and are to be found in precisely the same collections as the Middle English pieces referred to in the last paragraph. For an account of some of the most notable reference should be made to the reports on French MSS. in English libraries made by Michel in *Rapports au ministre de l'instruction publique*, 1868, pp. 185-268, and by Paul Meyer in *Extrait des Archives des missions scientifiques et littéraires*, 2^e série, tomes iii. et v., as well as to the articles in *Romania* and other periodicals dealing with Romance philology.

Historical Manuscripts.—Mention has already been made of the great collections of papers illustrative of English and Irish history in late Tudor and Stuart times which form a marked feature of the Bodleian Library. These are the Tanner, Clarendon, and Carte Papers, and Classes A to D of the Rawlinson Collection. Medieval chronicles are to be found in number, not only in the long series of Bodley and Laud MSS., but in some of the smaller old collections, such as Fairfax. Transcripts and excerpts of medieval chronicles, including some no longer extant, exist in Leland's *Collectanea*, and in two small collections known by the names of

James and Jones. The following list, compiled more or less at random, gives some of the more important historical manuscripts to be found outside of Rawlinson and the strictly historical collections:

Medieval Manuscripts.

Peterborough version of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (*MS. Laud misc. 686*).

Historical pieces in the autograph of William of Malmesbury (*MS. Arch. Selden B 16*).

Life of Thomas Becket (*MS. e Mus. 133*).

Correspondence of Gilbert Foliot (*MS. e Mus. 249*).

Walter Mape, *De Nugis Curialium* (*MS. Bodley 851*).

Documents relating to the Suppression of the Knights Templars (*MS. Bodley 454*).

Chronicle of St. Mary's, York, 1258-1326 (*MS. Bodley 39*).

Annals of the Abbey of Vendôme (*MS. Bodley 309*).

Fourteenth-century statutes of the Knights Hospitallers (*MS. Add. A 30*).

The *Historia Aurea* of John of Tynemouth (*MS. Bodley 240*).

The Chronicle of Geoffrey le Baker of Swynebroke (*MS. Bodley 761*).

The St. Albans Chronicle, 1328-1388 (*MS. Bodley 316*).

Fasciculi Zizaniorum (*MS. e Mus. 86*).

Letter-book of an English resident at the Papal Court, 1406-1418 (*MS. Arch. Selden B 23*).

An English Life of Henry V. (*MS. Bodley 966*).

Hardyng's Chronicle (*MS. Arch. Selden B 10*).

Tudor Manuscripts.

Queen Elizabeth's autograph translation of Ochinus (*MS. Bodley 6*).

Queen Elizabeth's autograph translation of the Meditations of Margaret of Navarre (*MS. Cherry 36*).

Bishop Bale's collections on the Carmelite Order (*MS. Bodley 73*).

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Bishop Bale's *Index Scriptorum* (*MS. Selden supra 64*).

Historical collections on the Council of Trent (*MSS. Mendham*).

Letter-books of Sir Amias Paulet (*MSS. Add. C 81-82*).

Letters of Sir John Perrott, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1584-86 (*MS. Perrott 1*).

Correspondence of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1561-95 (*MSS. Carte*).

Papers relating to Sir Henry Unton's embassy to France in 1591-92 (*MS. e Mus. 18*).

Historical papers of Sir John Norreys relating to Continental affairs (*MSS. St. Amand 6-10*).

Register of the Council of the Welsh Marches, 1569-91 (*MS. Bodley 904*).

Letter-book of the University of Oxford, 1508-97 (*MS. Bodley 282*).

Stuart Manuscripts.

Negotiations of the English and German commissioners relating to the Hanse Towns (*MS. Arch. Selden B 7*).

Sir Thomas Bodley's letters (*MS. Bodley 699*).

Sir George Carew's collections on Irish history (*MSS. Laud misc. 611-614*).

Autograph works of King James I. (*MSS. Bodley 165-166*).

Fortescue State papers, 1588-1627 (*MSS. Add. D 109-112*).

Intercepted Royalist letters of the Civil War (*MS. e Mus. 208*).

Oxford Civil War papers (*MS. Add. D 114*).

Register of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, 1645-52 (*MSS. Bodley 322-329*).

Rev. John Walker's collections for the "Sufferings of the Clergy" (*MSS. John Walker*).

Beaumont family papers (*MS. Add. C 259*).

Fairfax family papers (*MSS. Fairfax 80-87*).

Archbishop Ussher's Collectanea (*MSS. Add. A 379-380; C 296-301*).

Archbishop Sheldon's papers (*MSS. Add. C 302-307*).

Letter-books of the Earl of Essex as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1672-77 (*MSS. Add. C 83-87*).

Correspondence of Colonel Hooke, agent to the Scottish Jacobites, 1708-07 (*MSS. Add. D 25-26*).

Bishop Burnet's Papers (*MSS. Add. A 191; D 19-24*).

The foregoing list may give some idea of the richness of the Bodleian in material for seventeenth-century history, even outside of the Tanner, Rawlinson, Clarendon, and Carte Collections, to which historical enquirers will naturally first turn their attention. A number of minor historical treatises and pieces of the seventeenth century are to be found in the Selden, Jones, and Perrott Collections. The Firth manuscripts are chiefly illustrative of English history in the same period; and Professor S. R. Gardiner's historical notebooks are also in the Library (*MSS. Eng. hist. d 4-15; e 59-84*).

There is also in the Bodleian a large mass of correspondence of literary men of the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth century. The Ballard Correspondence and Rawlinson Letters are particularly rich in this respect, and have been indexed in manuscript, but the whole well deserves calendaring. The following list gives some of the principal collections of letters:

John Aubrey, 1644-95 (*MSS. Aubrey 12-18*).

George Ballard, 1728-54 (*MSS. Ballard*).

Dr. Edward Bernard, 1662-96 (*MSS. Smith*).

Dr. James Bradley, 1732-61 (*MSS. Bradley 44-45*).

Isaac Casaubon, c. 1600-1614 (*MS. Casaubon 9*).

Dr. Charlett, 1671-1722 (*MSS. Ballard*).

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- J. P. D'Orville, 1715-51 (*MSS. D'Orville* 481-501).
- Dr. H. Dodwell, 1674-1704 (*MSS. Cherry* 22-23).
- Thomas Hearne, 1708-85 (*MSS. Rawlinson Letters* 1-28, etc.).
- Dr. George Hickes, 1689-1715 (*MSS. Eng. hist.* b 2, c 6).
- Dr. Edward Lhuyd, 1689-1709 (*MSS. Ashmole*, 1814-1817, 1820; *MS. Eng. hist.* c 11).
- Thomas Rawlins, 1728-50 (*MSS. Ballard*).
- Dr. Richard Rawlinson, 1711-54 (*MSS. Rawlinson Letters*).
- Dr. Richard Richardson, 1690-1742 (*MSS. Radcliffe Trust*).
- Dr. Thomas Smith, 1661-1710 (*MSS. Smith*).
- Gerard Vossius, 1610-49 (*MSS. Rawlinson Letters* 79-84).
- Anthony Wood, 1657-95 (*MSS. Wood F* 89-45).
- Patrick Young, 1609-56 (*MSS. Smith*).

Topographical Manuscripts.—Manuscripts bearing upon county history and antiquities are to be looked for in three sources: in the Gough Collection, in a modern series known as *MSS. Top.*, and in certain of the older collections.

The Gough manuscripts—other than those of a non-topographical character—are arranged under the heads of General Topography, Ecclesiastical Topography, the English Counties (Bedfordshire,

Berkshire, etc.), Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. They include, among many other items, collections on Berkshire and on Queen's College, Oxford, by Rowe Mores; on Dorsetshire by Hutchins; and on Norfolk by Le Neve and Blomefield. But the most valuable portions of the Collection are the printed books, many of which contain manuscript notes and additional matter—such, for instance, as Dugdale's own annotated copy of the *Baronage* (*Gough Gen. Top.* 180–181), and Gough's projected third edition of his *British Topography* (*Gough Gen. Top.* 363–366)—and the collection of topographical engravings and drawings known as *Gough Maps*. This last contains many drawings and plans by Stukeley and the Bucks, and includes a collection of engraved and manuscript views and plans arranged under counties (vols. 1*, 2–40, and 41, *a-l*), engravings of miscellaneous antiquities (vols. 43–46), a collection of Roman and other inscriptions (vols. 201–204), and engravings and drawings connected with Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain* (vols. 221–228).

The series called *MSS. Top.* was formed in 1884 and includes topographical manuscripts received since that date as well as a number of small collections then in the Library but previously unreferenced. It is subdivided on the same principle as the Gough Collection. Among *MSS. Top. Gen.* are the originals of Leland's *Collectanea*

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and *Itinerary* (MSS. *Top. Gen. c* 1-4, *e* 8-15) and John Aubrey's *Monumenta Britannica* (MSS. *Top. Gen. c* 24-25). The county collections include gatherings for the history of Berkshire by W. N. Clarke (*d.* 1855), Cheshire and Lancashire by John Watson (*d.* 1783), Devon by Jeremiah Milles (*d.* 1784), Essex and some Oxford colleges by Andrew Clark, Northamptonshire by John Bridges (*d.* 1724); and Oxfordshire by Philip Bliss (*d.* 1857), W. H. Turner (*d.* 1880), Herbert Hurst (*d.* 1912), and Percy Manning (*d.* 1916). The Oxfordshire section, as might be expected, is particularly extensive, especially in papers relating to the University.

Outside of these two series, the most important topographical collections are two of seventeenth-century date—namely, the extensive collections made by Roger Dodsworth for the history of Yorkshire and of its monastic houses, and by Anthony Wood for the history of the city, University, and Colleges of Oxford. Collections for Oxfordshire history will be found both in the Wood and in the Rawlinson MSS. Various topographical manuscripts are scattered through classes B, C, and D of the Rawlinson Collection, and a group of manuscripts relating to Essex forms class P of the same series. There are Norfolk manuscripts in the Tanner Collection, and gatherings for Buckinghamshire county history among

the Browne-Willis manuscripts. A number of volumes on Shropshire local history are referenced as *MSS. Blakeway*. The series called Oxford Archdeaconry Papers comprises the archidiaconal records of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire.

Heraldry and genealogy are nearly allied to topography. In the Ashmole Collection the Bodleian possesses the finest assemblage of heraldic manuscripts to be found outside the College of Arms and the Harleian library, and, as they have been very fully described in the Quarto Catalogue, they are widely known. The heraldic and genealogical manuscripts in Rawlinson B are of later date and inferior interest. Sir William Dugdale's collections are partly in Bodley (*MSS. Dugdale*), partly in the College of Arms. The Dodsworth manuscripts are a mine of information for northern genealogists. A number of heraldic manuscripts from Ralph Sheldon's library are preserved in Anthony Wood's Collection.

Ecclesiastical, Biblical, and Liturgical Manuscripts.—Patristic manuscripts and medieval theological writings are so numerous and form so large an element in the Bodleian Collection that no summary account can be given of them. They have, however, been collected in Schenkl's *Bibliotheca Patrum Britannica*. The majority of the Bodley MSS. and of *MSS. Laud misc.* are theo-

logical; and it is safe to say that theology is an element, of varying extent, in all those collections which contain manuscripts of medieval date. It forms, for example, a section to itself in the Canonici Collection (*Canonici Patres Latini*, also called *Scriptores Ecclesiastici*), and the Hamilton Collection consists entirely of minor theological pieces of the fifteenth century from two monastic libraries at Erfurt.

There are several seventeenth-century collections of theological adversaria, the chief being the adversaria of Isaac Casaubon and of Dr. J. E. Grabe (both catalogued in the first volume of the Quarto Catalogues), and the Sancroft manuscripts which comprise the adversaria of Dr. Richard Holdsworth and of Archbishop Sancroft. Class E of the Rawlinson Collection consists of some 260 volumes of English sermons of the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. The history of the Church of England in the seventeenth century finds illustration in Archbishop Sancroft's Papers among the Tanner MSS., and in various important collections already indicated under the heading of "Historical Manuscripts." There is abundant material for the history of the non-juring clergy in the Rawlinson Collection and in the Brett Papers (*MSS. Eng. th. c 24-43*).

Numerous Latin biblical manuscripts are to be found in the Laud and Canonici Collections (*MSS.*

Laud Lat. and *MSS. Canonici Bibl. Lat.*). *MSS. Auct. D* are a series of Latin and Greek Bibles picked out from the old Bodley series and from the small seventeenth-century collections. Other collections containing Latin and Greek Bibles are *Rawlinson G*, the Clarke Manuscripts, and the modern series of *MSS. Lat. bibl.* and *MSS. Greek bibl.* The Holmes Collection of 154 volumes consists of collations of Septuagint manuscripts by Dr. Robert Holmes, and there are other Septuagint collations among the Grabe manuscripts.

Latin liturgical books are likewise to be found in all the older collections, notably in the Bodley series and among *MSS. Laud misc.* The Douce Collection contains many finely illuminated Books of Hours and other liturgical manuscripts. There are also several separate groups of Latin liturgies—namely, those referenced *MSS. Rawlinson liturg.* (chiefly Books of Hours), *MSS. Canonici liturg.*, *MSS. Gough liturg.* (a small collection), *MSS. Misc. liturg.* (derived from various sources), and *MSS. Lat. liturg.* (modern accessions.) Most of them are noticed in the Rev. W. H. Frere's *Bibliotheca Musicoliturgica*, and an exhaustive manuscript list of them with descriptive notes by Dr. H. M. Bannister has been lately bequeathed to the Library. Greek liturgical manuscripts are less numerous, the bulk of them being in the Barocci, Cromwell, Canonici, and Clarke Collections.

Inasmuch as this pamphlet is intended for readers rather than for visitors, no attempt has been made to give any special notice of famous manuscripts, or to describe the exhibits which may be seen in show cases. Of these there are good accounts given in Andrew Clarke's *Bodleian Guide for Visitors* (1906) and in S. Gibson's *Some Oxford Libraries* (1914). The latter gives the best short historical account of the Bodleian, but for fuller detail readers should turn to W. D. Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian Library* (2nd ed., 1890).

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